SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,

AND FOR

THE BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK.

1850.

SHREWSBURY:

PRINTED BY RICHARD DAVIES, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCLI.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30311548

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR THE COUNTIES OF SALOP AND MONTGOMERY

AND FOR THE

BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK.

ON the 1st of January, 1850, the number of Patients in the Asylum was 163; and of those 88 were Males and 75 were Females. In the course of the year 40 Males and 63 Females were admitted; 20 Males and 26 Females were discharged "Recovered"; 3 Males and 1 Female were discharged "Relieved"; 10 Males and 11 Females "Died"; and 95 Males and 100 Females remain.

The average number of Patients resident during the year, 1850, was 186.30: viz.—95.12 Males and 91.18 Females.

Among the admissions this year are enumerated the cases of 16 individuals, viz.—8 Males and 8 Females who had previously been inmates of the Institution. One of the Females here referred to had been removed "Unimproved," and had been absent from the Asylum for 5 Months; and another had been discharged "Relieved;" and was re-admitted at the end of the first week afterwards. The other cases had been severally discharged "Recovered;" and had been respectively absent as follows: viz.

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Between One and Six Months	-	1	1
,, Six and Twelve ,,	-	1	1
,, One and Two years	-	3	1
,, Two and Three ,,	-	1	3
,, Three and Four ,,	-	2	0

In all the individuals here indicated, the evidences of a strong predisposition to the Malady were very clear; Five of them being cases of the Third attack; Two of the Fourth; and Three of the Fifth; whilst other circumstances characterising the same

tendency were plainly exhibited in the Four Cases which were severally re-admitted on account of the second attack.

The proportional number of Recoveries as compared with the number of admissions during the preceding year was exactly 50 per cent; but although the Recoveries were absolutely more numerous in 1850 then they were in 1849, their per-centage on the admissions was not so large; as 46 on 103 forms a per centage of no more than 47.38.

In like manner a comparison of the mortality during the year, with the average number resident for that period, gives a return somewhat less favourable than that of the year before; as 21 Deaths out of a Population of 186.30 is in the ratio of about 11.29 per cent. The per centage of Mortality in 1849 was 10.32.

With respect to the improvements which have been made in the general accommodations of the Institution during the past year, the Medical Superintendent would most particularly beg to point out the more complete and effective arrangements which are already available for securing an abundant and unfailing supply of Water, and for placing the Drainage beyond all further risk of interruption. The means adopted for increasing the security and convenience of the courts which are appropriated to the use of that class of Patients who are least capable of exercising a reasonable self-control, are upon the whole very satisfactory. The bedding has been much improved. A small Day Room has been set apart on each side of the Institution for the use of those Patients who are most capable of rational association; so that the individuals of this class are much less exposed than they formerly were to annoyances occasioned by their comparative want of privacy, and which were not unfrequently the subjects of most reasonable complaint. In a great variety of minor matters the domestic conveniencies and comforts of the Institution have been much increased during the past year, and the means thereby afforded for promoting the general Welfare of the Patients, and in many cases the progress of Recovery, have been correspondingly augmented. To this point must converge, in fact, everything which appertains to the efficiency of the means provided for the treatment of the Insane. This admits of no doubt. For those whose propensities and habits are dangerous or offensive; for the helpless, and for the destructive, special accommodations will always of course be requisite. But even in the very worst instances of this kind the principle of treatment which relates to the dimi-

nution of bodily and mental irritation, and which so clearly indicates the liberal use of all the means and appliances of comfort, will be found far more effectual in lessening the evil consequences of such a state, and in diminishing the proportion of what are called "Refractory" Cases, than any other.

The phenomena of Insanity are invariably associated with a low degree of vital power. Everything which it exhibits from the earliest stage of its "incubation" to its complete developement in each and all of its diversified forms, tends to establish the truth of this principle.

Its causes, of whatever kind and character, are all referable either to inherent organic debility, or to the operation of some intolerable strain upon the powers of life: some sudden shock, or continued harassing anxiety, some wearing or exhausting habit, combined in a large majority of cases with an insufficieney of the means of physical support. According to the last annual Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor, the number of Private Patients confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales is 3774, whilst the number of Paupers in confinement is 11305, or very nearly in a relative proportion of 3 to 1.

Such being the usual antecedents of the Malady, there is little room for surprise when the symptoms are closely examined. Under every form and at all stages of the Disease, excepting where the convalescence is pretty far advanced, the evidences of imperfect assimilation are usually very clear. The character of the urinary sediments, especially in the acute forms of the affection, affords an easy key to the nature of the general morbid action which is going on; and all the indications of cure are necessarily based upon the restoration of the nutritive functions to their healthy condition. But on a superficial view, the disturbed state of the intellectual functions is too apt to create the apprehension that some active disorganising process has been set up within the Skull; and it sometimes unfortunately happens that means are employed to arrest the course of this supposed affection, which most certainly exasperate the real mischief. This error, indeed, is too frequently noticed in the treatment of Patients prior to their admission into Asylums, more particularly in the early stages and in the acute forms of the Disease, and consequently at a period, and under circumstances, when it is likely to "tell" most seriously in opposition both to the Patient's interest and to the Practitioner's intention.

In making this statement, the Medical Superintendent merely means to express his views with respect to the absolute necessity that always exists for economising as much as possible the constitutional power of Insane Patients; and would be very glad if he could succeed in communicating this impression, not only to such Medical Practitioners as may occasionally have to take charge of such Patients, but to all who have the direction of Parochial Funds. Wherever the risk of Insanity is involved, Boards of Guardians, and other persons concerned, will always find it very impolitic either to withhold or to straiten the requisite means of support. The truth of this assertion is but too plainly legible in the condition and aspect of many Patients at the time of their admission into the Asylum; but unfortunately, in cases of the first attack, the mischief is frequently done before the Relieving Officer is made aware of the circumstances which have produced it.

With respect to the degree of completeness in the means which are at present available for the treatment of the most orderly class of Patients, that is, such as are capable of following rational occupations and of enjoying reasonable amusements, the Superintendent is glad to say that in these matters also there has been a steadily progressive improvement. The chief remaining desideratum of this kind is an additional extent of Land.

So far as may be consistent with the general regulations of the Asylum, the range of individual liberty should only be limited by the extent to which Patients are capable of Self Control. As much as may be in any way practicable, they should be prevented from feeling that their Home is a Prison; and the sense even of this comparative freedom should not be lightly estimated as a remedial agent. The improved accommodations of this Institution have at length afforded means for materially enlarging the privilege here alluded to. But with such an addition of Land as would at least serve to supply the Inmates with a sufficiency of Milk, advantages of this kind would be still more frequently attainable.

The abstract from the Daily Register of the State of the Patients, contained in the tabular Appendix to this Report, will serve to show the various ways in which the Patients are usually employed; and the Lists of Articles made by them will also furnish some information upon this point.

With respect to the means adopted for alleviating the irksomeness of confinement by diversifying the ordinary routine of daily occupation, some important advantages have been recently gained in the greater facilities now afforded for the general Association of the Patients at certain times; and since the appointment of an additional Attendant on each side of the Institution the opportunities for making occasional short excursions into the country have been more frequently enjoyed by the Patients.

On the 10th of January, 1850, a general Tea Party, attended by between 50 & 60 of the Patients, of both Sexes, was held for the first time. The entertainment took place in the Female Ward, No. 2. and was succeeded by dancing in which many of the Patients and several of the attendants took part. The Party met at 7 o'Clock in the evening, and did not separate until a little before 12. During the intervals between the Country Dances, singing was introduced; and although every person present was evidently gratified, and many were exceedingly delighted, not the slightest breach of decorum occurred to cause the least unpleasantness. On the 11th of July the second entertainment of this kind took place, and was attended by 89 of the Patients; and on the 27th of December a similar assembly was again held in which no fewer than 100—rather more than half the number of inmates in the institution were engaged. On each occasion the beneficial effects of such meetings were very evident. It was noticed in several cases that a decided change for the better might be dated from the time of these events; and however clearly this circumstance may denote "a foregone conclusion" as to the previous degree of improvement, there can be no doubt that the rate of recovery was then rapidly accelerated.

In addition to the ordinary kinds of amusement and recreation, it was deemed advisable to form a few Pic-Nic Parties during the course of the year; and in consequence of the cheapness of the Railway Fares from Shrewsbury to Wellington, the opportunity of making an excursion to the top of the Wrekin was offered to some of the most active and industrious of the Male Patients. The proposal was gladly received; and on the 26th of February, 14 men with two Attendants thus enjoyed a most agreeable and satisfactory trip. On the 2nd of September, a Party of 19 Male Patients accompanied by two attendants were sent on an excursion to the Cliff, near Nesscliff; and on the 9th of the same Month, 25 of the Female Patients, attended by 3 nurses, and accompanied by the Chief Male Attendant, proceeded to spend a very beautiful day on a visit to Haughmond Hill.

It may scarcely be necessary to add that upon each occasion every person in the party returned home in good spirits. The general cheerfulness and confidence which such excursions tend to produce, particularly when the mode of travelling is not too laborious, are of the greatest value in the general treatment of the Patients. The beneficial result is not a mere thing of the day; but the remembrance of the gratification suggests the subject of frequent future conversations, and in many cases it is quite evident also that the consciousness of being cared for after this fashion induces a state of feeling which is of the utmost importance in a salutary point of view.

These things are particularly mentioned merely on account of their being somewhat out of the usual track. The ordinary arrangements for recreation & amusement are nearly the same as have been described in previous reports. A Barrel Organ has been procured for the use of the Institution. A very large Bagatelle Table affords frequent amusement to many of the Male Patients. Several important additions have been made to the Library; and for the most valuable of these: viz.—a complete set of the Illustrated London News,—the inmates of the Asylum are indebted to the liberality of John Arthur LLoyd, Esq.—It may not be out of place to mention here also that, through the considerate kindness of the same gentleman, a large additional number of ornamental Trees and Shrubs have been recently planted in the Grounds.

In the course of the year the attempts to escape were not so frequent as usual. Four individuals succeeded in getting clear off, and were respectively absent from the Asylum during 11 days, 4 days, 3 days, and 1 hour.

The Engine-man's estimate of the difference between the actual cost of the new work and repairs done in the Smithy during the year, and the expence that would have been incurred if the same things had been paid for in the ordinary way is £28 4s. 3d.

The service done by the Bricklayers in various ways has been more than usually valuable, although not so readily capable of being estimated

The Carpenters, likewise, have been steadily employed, and have contributed many useful additions to the Furniture of the Institution, and repaired numerous articles; but no systematic account has yet been kept of their work.

The Tailors, besides assisting to repair the Men's Clothing, made 30 Jackets, 80 Pairs of Trowsers, and 120 Waistcoats.

The following is a List of the Articles of Clothing, &c. made by the Female Patients during the year 1850.

Aprons	198	Petticoats	103
Bed Head Covers ..	18	Pillow Cases	118
Caps	206	Sheets, Pairs of	192
Cloaks	9	Shifts	105
Curtains (Window) ..	35	Shirts	192
Dresses (Strong) ...	17	Ditto (Flannel)	95
Gowns	59	Stockings, Pairs of ..	108
Ditto (Night)	24	Table Cloths	15
Kerchiefs (Neck & Pocket)	498	Towels...	106

RICHARD OLIVER. M.D.

Bicton,
January 1st, 1851.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES OF THE SALOP COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request to write a report of my past experience as Chaplain of this Institution, I have great pleasure in laying before you the following statement.

When first entrusted with this important office, there was no Chapel, and Divine Service was consequently performed in the most convenient place available for the purpose, viz. the Corridor; but this arrangement was productive of much inconvenience, and some disorder, inasmuch as it became necessary previously to place and subsequently to remove the platform, desk, benches, &c. essential to the accommodation of our little assembly. For the space of time during which we were without a Chapel, the numbers usually congregated together varied from forty to fifty persons, but since the erection of a Chapel their numbers have been from eighty to a hundred, an increase chiefly ascribable to the greater number of Patients admitted after than before its erection: order too and punctuality have been thereby effectually secured and maintained.

The salutary effects of religious services upon the minds of the Patients may be inferred from the pleasure with which they look forward to the time of their recurrence, the anxiety generally manifested to be present, and the numbers (large in proportion to the sum total) which meet together on such occasions.

But a more decided and satisfactory proof of this salutary influence is manifest in the controlling and tranquillizing effect of the sacred services: transforming, as they invariably do, noisy and disturbed Patients into silent and apparently serious and devout worshippers.

Instances in Chapel of disturbances arising from maniacal excitement or other causes are of unfrequent occurrence, and of momentary duration, so that the same decorum and propriety which mark congregations of sane persons generally, are usually exhibited in our assemblies.

But a more valuable consideration still remains to be mentioned, viz. that the consolations of Religion have been felt and acknowledged, as well by Patients who have departed this life, in the hope of a blessed immortality as by some who are still inmates of this Institution, and by others whose restoration to health has enabled them to return to their friends and to the duties of their respective occupations.

And in addition to the spiritual benefits known to have been the result of Religious Services, much of that which is unknown (save to the searcher of all hearts) we may without presumption, assume to have been experienced by the hapless inmates of this Asylum. Rays of Divine Light, we may fairly hope, have chased away their gloomy anticipations and the bright hopes and precious promises of the Gospel, have been the means of shedding a calm and benign influence over their souls.

The Holy Ordinance of the Lord's Supper has been administered four times in the year, and the number of communicants have varied from six to ten individuals.

Bible Classes have been formed, which are most willingly attended by many of the orderly, and consequently by all the convalescent Patients, and hereby favorable opportunities are presented to the Chaplain of private intercourse with the most hopeful and satisfactory portion of his charge.

The sick have been duly visited and private personal communication has been held with so many of the Patients, as the Medical Superintendendent has deemed likely to receive any benefit therefrom. On this subject, as well as on others, I beg to acknowledge myself indebted to him for many valuable suggestions.

In conclusion I may be allowed to observe that among the popular errors prevalent in the present day, none appears to me more erroneous than that Religion is in many cases the origin of insanity. So far from this being the case, I feel assured that there are but few predisposing causes, leading to this most calamitous of all evils, which would not be either totally removed or materially lessened by the *legitimate* influence of those high and holy principles inculcated by the Christian Faith.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN BREESE.

COPY OF MINUTE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

1850, October 21st, Salop County Aylum.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 15th of November last, 102 Patients have been admitted, 42 have been discharged, and 16 have died; 5 Deaths arising from Apoplexy, 6 from Exhaustion, 2 from Phthisis, and the rest from other causes.

There are now 204 Patients in the Asylum, of whom 100 are Males, and 104 are Females. Eight of them appear to have been recently secluded for various short periods of time, and 62 (that is to say 26 Males and 36 Females) are registered as being under Medical Treatment.

Upwards of 100 Patients attend Chapel on Sundays; and about two thirds of each sex are employed in a variety of ways; the men in out of doors labour, in the domestic offices, and in certain trades; the Women in the Kitchen, Laundry, and other domestic offices, and in knitting and needlework. Some of the Patients are also occasionally taken beyond the limits of the Asylum for the purpose of walking exercise. We observe by reference to the daily Register, that 35 Patients were taken out for this purpose during the last week.

Books, Newspapers, and a few cheap publications (of a secular character) are purchased and placed at the disposal of such Patients as are able to read, and cards and dominoes, are also provided for their amusement. A Barrel Organ has been lately purchased, and the Females generally amuse themselves with dancing on two or three evenings of each week.

We have this day seen all the Patients and have inspected the several Wards and rooms appropriated to their use. The Patients themselves (with one or two exceptions) were tranquil, and all appeared to be comfortably accommodated and kindly treated; and the Galleries, Day Rooms, and Bed Rooms were throughout clean, warm, and well ventilated. Upon the whole we have great reason to be satisfied with the condition of this establishment, which bears every mark of skilful and judicious superintendence.

B. W. PROCTER.
S. GASKELL. } Commissioners in Lunacy.

1. TABLE exhibiting the number of Patients in the Asylum, with the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended December 31st, 1850.

	Remaining January 1st, 1850.	Admitted	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Relieved.	Died.	Remaining Dec 31, 1850.
MALES.....	88	40	20	3	10	95
FEMALES..	75	63	26	1	11	100
TOTAL.....	163	103	46	4	21	195

2. TABLE exhibiting the conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood of the Patients admitted during the year, 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	20	25	45
Married	17	30	47
Widowed	3	8	11

3. TABLE exhibiting the ages of the Patients admitted during the year ended December 31st, 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 15 & 20	1	3	4
... 20 & 25	0	7	7
... 25 & 30	4	7	11
... 30 & 35	4	9	13
... 35 & 40	3	5	8
... 40 & 45	12	7	19
... 45 & 50	6	6	12
... 50 & 55	4	7	11
... 55 & 60	2	4	6
... 60 & 65	2	4	6
... 65 & 70	1	2	3
... 70 & 75	0	1	1
... 75 & 80	1	0	1
... 80 & 85	0	1	1

4. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Malady at the time of Admission in the whole of the Patients received during the year ended December 31st, 1850.

	Discharged Recovered.		Discharged Relieved		Dead.		Remaining.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 1 month ...	7	8	0	0	3	2	2	1
..... 2 months ...	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	4
..... 3 months ...	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
..... 6 months ...	2	4	1	0	1	2	2	2
..... 9 months ...	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	4
More than 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
..... 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
..... 3 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
..... 4 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
..... 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
..... 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
..... 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
..... 11 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
..... 13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
..... 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
..... 17 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
..... 20 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Congenital	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	15	19	2	1	4	7	19	36

5. TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Malady at the time of Admission in the Cases Discharged Recovered, during the year 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ...	10	9	19
... .. 2 months ...	3	3	6
..... 3 months ...	1	7	8
..... 6 months ...	4	4	8
..... 9 months ...	0	2	2
More than 1 year	1	0	1
..... 2 years	1	0	1
.. ... 3 years	0	1	1
	20	26	46

6. TABLE exhibiting the Occupations of the Patients admitted during the year 1850.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Accountants	2	Cabinet Maker's Wife ...	1
Bricklayers	2	Coachmaker's Wife	1
Carpenters	3	Factory Worker	1
Confectioner	1	Farmer's Daughter	1
Farmers	2	,, Wives	5
Gardeners	2	Glazier's Widow	1
Hawker	1	Governess	1
Labourers..	11	Idiots	2
Medical Practitioner ...	1	Labourer's Wives	11
Miners	2	,, Widows	3
Plumber and Glazier ...	1	Miner's Wives	7
Printer	1	Policeman's Widow	1
Servant Domestic	1	Postillion's Daughter ...	1
Shopkeeper	1	Porter's Wife	1
Skinner	1	Publican's Daughters ...	2
Surveyors...	2	Servants Domestic	17
Tailors	2	Sempstress	1
Waterman	1	Shoemaker's Wife	1
Wheelwrights	2	,, Widow ...	1
Wine and Spirit Merchant	1	Shopkeeper's Wife	1
		,, Widow ...	1
	40	Waiter's Widow	1
		Wheelwright's Wife	1
			63

7. TABLE exhibiting the amount of Education in the cases admitted during the year 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated	5	1	6
Moderately educated ...	8	6	14
Can read and write ...	13	17	30
Can read only	12	22	34
Cannot read	1	16	17
Unknown	0	2	2

8. TABLE exhibiting the Forms of the Malady in the Cases admitted during the year 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	7	19	26
Monomania	10	8	18
Melancholia...	8	8	16
Dementia	12	25	37
Moral Insanity	1	1	2
Idiocy	2	2	4

9. TABLE exhibiting the number of Attacks suffered by the Patients admitted during the year 1850.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Males	24	9	6	1	0
Females	50	7	2	1	3
Total...	74	16	8	2	3

10. TABLE exhibiting the supposed principal Causes of the Malady in the Cases admitted during the year 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Age	1	1	2
,, and Poverty		2	2
Anxiety from Crosses in Love ...	2		2
,, ,, Disappointed Hope	1	1	2
,, ,, Domestic Chagrin...	1	2	3
,, ,, Losses in Business		1	1
,, ,, Want of Work ...	1		1
,, and Fatigue		2	2
Climacteric Debility	1	4	5
Constitutional Tendency Inherited	2	10	12
,, and Fanaticism ...		1	1
,, and Fever		1	1
,, and Intemperance ...	1		1
,, and Lactation		1	1
,, and Previous Attacks	1	3	4
,, and Puerperal Hysteria		1	1
,, & Uterine Hemorrhage		2	2
Defective Developement	2	2	4
Epilepsy	1	4	5
Grief		2	2
Hysteria		3	3
,, Puerperal		1	1
Habit of Intemperance	9		9
,, Solitude...		2	2
Poverty...	3	3	6
,, and Hard Usage		1	1
,, and Anxiety on account of Debt		1	1
Previous Attacks	4	2	6
,, ,, and Anxiety ...	1		1
,, ,, and Intemperance	2		2
,, ,, and Poverty ...	3	1	4
Scrofula	1		1
Terror and Hysteria		1	1
Tumour in the Skull		1	1
Unknown	3	7	10

11. TABLE exhibiting the Causes of Death, Duration of the Mental Malady, and Periods of Residence in the Asylum, in the Cases which terminated fatally during the year 1850.

No. of Case.	Age.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Period of Residence.
			MEN.		
253	56	Dementia .... (4th Attack)	Encephalitis Chronic, resulting in extensive softening of the Brain	31 Months ..	27 Months ..
465	29	Dementia	Encephalitis Acute	6 Days	4 Days ....
411	53	Monomania ..	Hypertrophy, with Dilatation of Heart	6 Months ..	25 Weeks....
363	53	Dementia	Paralysis General	14 Months ..	2 Months ..
287	54	Dementia	,, ,,	22 Months ..	16 Months ..
347	33	Dementia	,, ,,	33 Months ..	9 Months ..
430	48	Dementia .... (2nd Attack.)	,, ,, resulting in Acute Meningitis	6 Months ..	14 Weeks ...
229	44	Dementia	,, ,,	34 Months ..	32 Months ..
328	47	Dementia	,, ,, resulting in sudden Death by Coma, without Sanguineous Effusion	16 Months ..	14 Months ..
428	46	Monomania ..	Phthisis	22 Weeks	21 Weeks ...
			WOMEN.		
444	80	Dementia	Apoplexy (Cerebral) serous	5 Months ..	6 Weeks....
16	70	Mania.....	,, (Pulmonany)	27 Years	63 Months ..
373	54	Dementia	Encephalitis Acute	17 Days	3 Days ....
415	39	Dementia	,, ,,	4 Months ..	19 Days ....
241	44	Dementia ... (2nd Attack.)	,, Chronic	21 Months ..	20 Months ..
462	70	Dementia	Ileus	11 Weeks	6 Weeks....
116	48	Monomania ..	Phthisis	10 Years	45 Months ..
449	35	Idiocy	Phthisis	From Birth ..	12 Weeks...
248	41	Monomania ..	Phthisis with Caries of Right Tibia	5 Years	22 Months ..
457	30	Dementia	Puerperal Dementia (Acute)	9 Days	2 Days.....
464	53	Dementia .... (Epilepsy)	Tumour (Fibrous) growing from Base of Cranium, and inducing Chronic Disease of Brain	11 Years	5 Weeks ....

Abstract from the Daily Register of the State of the Patients.

MALES.	Monday June 3rd, 1850.	
	A. M.	P. M.
Patients.	97	97
,, employed in Kitchen	10	9
,, ,, as Tailors	2	2
,, ,, as Carpenters...	1	1
,, ,, as Labourers	49	36
,, who walked in the Country		16*
,, who attended Chapel	54	
,, Unemployed—Bedridden	3	3
,, ,, from other Incapacity	13	29
,, in Seclusion	1	1
,, who had Epileptic Fits	W.J. & W.A.	J. M.
,, Wet		4
,, Dirty		1
,, Kept Clean		12
,, Violent or Destructive	0	0

* Went to see the Shrewsbury Show.

FEMALES.		
Patients.	85	85
,, Employed in Kitchen	3	3
,, ,, Laundry	15	15
,, ,, Sewing	19	19
,, ,, Knitting	8	8
,, ,, Other Domestic Offices...	7	6
,, who attended Chapel	26	
,, unemployed—Bedridden	3	3
,, ,, from other incapacity	30	30
,, in Seclusion	0	0
,, who had Epileptic Fits	E J. & A. B.	S. Y.
,, Wet	0	2
,, Dirty	0	0
,, Kept Clean		14
,, Violent		0

AN ACCOUNT

OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED OR PAID

BY THE TREASURER,

OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT

OF THE

SALOP, MONTGOMERY, AND WENLOCK

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING, DECEMBER, 31ST, 1850

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash per Unions and Parishes for Maintenance, &c. of Patients.....				4727	16	2
Ditto per Salop County Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the County ...	109	4	0			
Ditto Montgomery ditto for ditto.....	34	5	6			
				143	9	6
Carried forward...				4871	5	8

PAYMENTS.

BY SALARIES AND WAGES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Medical Superintendent and Matron, (less charge for maintenance of family)	253	5	0			
Clerk.....	50	0	0			
Chaplain	40	0	0			
Chief Attendant	38	5	0			
Engineer	52	0	0			
Six Male Attendants, £25 to £28	162	10	6			
Seven Female ditto, £10 10s. to £12	75	12	6			
Cook and Laundress, £13 each	26	0	0			
Laundry and Kitchen Maids	15	9	0			
Gate Keeper.....	6	10	0			
Gardener and Labourer	9	16	5			
Semstress	14	15	5			
				744	3	4
PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES.						
Bread, Flour, and Oatmeal	473	10	2			
Butcher's Meat.....	428	14	9			
Butter and Cheese	194	17	10			
Grocery	230	6	6			
Beer and Ale.....	359	2	11			
Potatoes and other Vegetables.....	120	4	11			
Milk and Fresh Butter	48	10	5			
Wine and Spirits	23	13	0			
Fish, Fruit, Barm, &c.....	34	4	8			
Coals, Coke, and Cordwood.....	310	7	10			
Oil and Camphine.....	56	13	5			
Soap, Starch, Candles, &c.	61	9	1			
				2341	15	6
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.						
Drapers	241	2	2			
Shoemaker and Leather	81	10	3			
Hats and Caps	9	9	0			
Salop Gaol for Clothing	7	16	0			
Tailor's and Upholster's Work.....	33	10	4			
Waterproof Cloth	2	0	0			
				375	7	9

	£. s. d:	£: s. d.
By Amount brought forward		4871 5 8
		4871 5 8

MISCELLANEOUS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs and Instruments	128	1	2			
Books, Printing, Newspapers, &c.	67	5	5			
Mats, Mat Carpeting, Brooms, and Baskets	30	10	3			
Tin Goods	19	17	0			
Earthenware and Glass	19	11	7			
Funerals	15	7	0			
Cartage, Postage, &c.	22	8	6			
Cooper	3	2	7			
Straw, Meal, and Seeds, &c.	29	16	10			
Rates	5	12	6			
Ironmongery	57	15	5			
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Goods	17	17	6			
Lamps, &c.	6	12	4			
Retaking and Removal of Patients	3	6	0			
Curled Hair, &c.	9	8	0			
Letter Bag	2	2	0			
Manure and Carting	11	1	1			
Leather Goods	6	3	0			
Sundry small Bills & Payments for the year	36	4	9	492	2	11
				3953	9	6
Charge to Counties for Repairs				101	17	4
Balance due to Treasurer, January 1st, 1850.				296	14	9
Balance due from Treasurer, December 31st, 1850				519	4	1
				4871	5	8

Claims and Liabilities of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance per Treasurer				519	4	1
Amount of Accounts delivered for Maintenance and Care of Patients, for the Quarter ended December 31st, 1850 ...				1398	9	10
Arrears of former Accounts due from						
Colchester	6	18	0			
Oswestry	102	3	0			
Pool Lower	20	9	6			
Montgomery Parish	13	16	0			
Shiffnal	55	4	0			
St. Chad.....	5	12	6			
St. Julian	27	12	0			
St. Mary..... ..	3	19	6			
Wellington.....	6	11	6			
				242	6	0
				2159	19	11

Institution, January 1st, 1851.

		£.	s.	d.
By Salaries due to Officers	.....	201	19	2
Claims received from Treasurer	.....	1170	16	0
Balance	.....	787	4	9
		2159	19	11

REPAIRS, ACCOUNT DEBITED TO THE COUNTIES, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Ironmonger for Iron, (wrought by Engineer and Patients at the Asylum,) Locks, &c...	53	2	5
Timber Merchant for Boards, &c.	12	0	9
Fence Poles	2	17	9
Bricks and Fire Clay	3	5	6
Carpenter's Wages...	26	0	11
Assistant Smith's ditto	4	10	0
	101	17	4

QUANTITIES & PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c. CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Beef, Roasting 1214 lbs. at 5½d. to 5d.	25	13	11
Boiling 18788 lbs. at 4d.	313	2	8
Mutton 4774 lbs. at 5d.	99	9	6
Other Meat 296 lbs.	6	11	9
Suet 154 lbs. at 5d.	3	4	2
Flour 110 bushels, at 29s. to 34s.	35	15	0
Bread 74468 lbs. at 1½d. to 1¼d.	414	11	7
Oatmeal 14 sacks, at 7s. to 7s. 3d.	19	16	0
Butter, Fresh 214 lbs. at 11d. to 14d	11	8	7
Salt 3538 lbs. at 9½d. to 9¼d.	139	5	8
Cheese 4588 lbs. at 4¼ to 6½d.	84	10	2
Milk New 1115 quarts, at 2d.	9	5	10
Skimmed 8203 quarts, at 12-14d.	29	5	10
Sugar, Lump 250 lbs. at 6d. to 6¼d.	6	8	1
Brown 3375 lbs. at 4¼d. to 4½d.	63	2	6
Rice 896 at 15s. 6d. to 26s.	8	9	0
Tea 219 lbs. at 3s. 5d. to 5s.	38	16	3
Coffee 880 lbs. at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.	59	0	0
Ale 774 gallons, at 49s. 6d. to 48s.	50	14	0
Beer 8876 gallons, at 27s.	335	7	0
Wine and Spirits	23	13	0
Potatoes and other Vegetables	150	0	0
Soap 1458 lbs. at 40s. to 43s. 6d.	27	13	6
Candles 210 lbs. at 5d. to 11d.	6	6	0
Coals 475 tons, at 11s. 8d. to 13s.	291	0	7
Coke 53 tons, at 21s. to 22s	57	4	2

THOMAS EVEREST, Clerk of the Asylum.

Audited, FRANCIS HARRIES.